he Disturbing Sherman Silver Law Still Exists and the Market Cannot Recover Completely in a Day-The Great Beeline In Active Slocks and Sharee Since Jan, L. Wall street has passed through, yesterday was sepmparatively quiet day in and about the Stock Exchange. For once even the most restless broker welcomed the Saturday half holiday, and every one was glad that the week was ended. The stock market reflected no special anxiety. There was good buying of some stocks and moderate liquidation in stitute. This last was natural, because many who deal in stocks invariably take advantage of a rally after a sharp break to reduce their

obligations. the mearances of Eriday's and resterday's business, which will be completed to-morrow forning. Should all settlements be made without a default, the speculative community will unquestionably feel very much encourthi, no one of any experience in Wal street affairs expects that the stock market will recover at once from the tremendous shock it has received. Besides, it is argued that there has been no change in underlying

conditions.

The Sherman silver law still exists and is operating every day with increasing force to drive gold out of circulation. At the same time there is no evidence of a disposition on the part of the Administration to change its policy, which is to let matters drift until the country makes up its mind that it wants a radical revision of its monetary system. Credits have been curtailed everywhere, and it is not probable that they will be expanded for some time to come, unless the foreign trade balance should change radically in our favor.

The effect of distrust on Wall street can be measured to an extent by the following table. which gives the highest prices that have been recorded for the shares most actively dealt in on the Stock Exchange since the beginning of the year, and the lowest prices touched on Friday. To be sure, there has been a consid-scable recovery from Friday's lowest prices, but that was due to speculative conditions father than to any change in other circum-stances affecting values. The comparison is

cago tine ... 114 to tilling & tlattle Feeding Co. 660 a becal Fluctric ... 1144 erai Electrie
ional Cordage Co. 170
ional Cordage Co. pref. 1186
ional Lend Co. 523
ied States Rubber Co. 503 RATLEGAD SHARES.

member, is largely indebted to the suspended firm.

Mr. B. V. White was engaged vesterday in endeavaring to fix up his affairs, and his friends expressed the belief that he would be said to resume business in the near future. The sentiment of the street was in the main hopeful, and it was currently reported that the leaders on the bear side are satisfied with their campaign, having secured the bulk of their profits, as well as the scalps of some of their opponents. Of course no assurances are given that they will not renew their attacks upon values in the near future. The saik statement was somewhatmore favorable than had been generally expected, and helped to market.

S. V. WHITE WILL SOON SETTLE

Ne Will Not Take Back His Remarks About

Landinhelmer, Dreyfus & Stickleback." There was every indication yesterday that the Hon. Stephen Van Cullen White will rewould not be more than \$150,000, if as much as that. Mr. White said his losses on these privileges were a bagatelle. "He told how he came to suspend on Friday

Bugar was dropping five points at a clip Demoralization was on every hand. He hadn't an'idea how long the storm was to last or to what lengths the raid would go. The attack was so unexpected that Mr. White had not yet left his office. It was shortly after 10 o'clock, and he was preparing to go upon the floor of the Exchange. When he saw the condition of things generally, and Sugar especially, he decided instantly to anmounce his suspension. He said he adopted this course for the protection of his credit at the banks and for the good of his customers in all parts of the country. As it turns out, Mr. White's capital is not seriously impaired. Yesterday's mail brought fresh margins from his gustomers and offers of renewed consid eration from old friends. It is believed that the Sugar puts will be settled on the basis of 75. Negotiations to that effect are in progress.

The Sugar puts will be settled on the basis of 70. Negotiations to that effect are in progress. After Mr. White's suspension on Friday one of his customers wrote:

Inotified you this A. M. of the intection to put 100 shares Sugar at 101, and exchanged tickets with you. This was for the account.

Afdeeply regret to learn of your suspension and beg to the loss side put, with the desire that you will cance the comparison of this morning and return the ticket archeory of and consider yourself released from as least a irific of your responsibility.

Mr. White, replying yesterday, said: Your letter of yesterday should have been answered yesterday, but I could not. I always vie with any man in magnanimity, and I fear that you will bear off the

in magnatumity, and I fear that you will bear off the pring as against the receiver when I commence debt paying configurations are not because look you applied that the score is hard at a sace look you applied to the superfect the sugar for the day, and apply of a soon as any man gets his pay. I want to tagge you better personally.

"It was mentioned in The Sun vesterday that has white had incurred the displeasure of certain foreign bankers who have been shippers of gold, because of Mr. White's references to them in a Brooklyn speech. All Wall street understood the relegence to the matter in The bunk. But, in view of the very general interest expressed, the paragraph will bear repriating these.

At was:

One speech is Brecklyn delivered by Mr. White caused bim much harm, though he has never been aware of the movements taken to resent his expressions on that occasion. In this speech Mr. White questioned the motives of the foreign bankers who were tampere of gold, and inquired if any American bankers will be chigared in either a business. This was talked a law at latered and resentment followed. The foreign bankers declared that they were using the gold legitlesself by pay legitlusted debts abroad, and they were presently beaution of the control of

The gneech of Mr. White which has offended some of the Jewish bankers in Wall street was delivered at the dinner of the Union beague and the Linceln League clubs of Brooklyn on Feb. 12. Mr. White had a stenographic copy of this speech handly yesterday. Mr. White told his addience: "I am going to talk about my neighbors and friends over on the other side of the river in a friendly, but plain way."

Further on he spoke of the gold shipments, and said:

What about the spoke of the gold shipments.

will daild:

What about the gold asportation! There has not one cant gone out from this country in any foreign scare about silver. It has gone to pay the beliance of trade in most instances, always being a little anticipated and a listle about silver. It has gone to pay the peliance brokers it is sery easy to say it is a question of sentiment. Will bout sell me how they can take away gold from us if we do not say it is to them. These we can it to them! If we least it to them we may get it hack when we want it. It we swe it is them then we ought to pay it, anyway. (Jasantee.)

Mr. White then came to the paragraphs which have given offence. These were:
Now I want to call your attention to the fact, as you read of the exporters of gold from week to week, that as american rannot prenounce their names. You mover hear of Dreach Morgan & to, or the Brown Brothers but you find a Brothers, or the Seligman Scothers, but you find a mame semething like this, Landinheimer, Dreyfus s

provide for the shipping out of \$3,000,000 of gold and sell 10,000 or 16,000 shares of stocks short, and they pay a loss of \$3,000 and in the end pocket \$45,000 on the decline in stocks because the balance of trade is running against us. If there is any trouble about it he bear gang will make up a deficiency of \$2,500 for t to go on and have the old maids tremble. Neverthe less gentlemen, we cannot se change the currents of trade beyond a few millions of Gollars at the outside. There is no way in the world they can take gold away In comparison with the exciting times that | owe it. We do ove it. I want to make myself plain on ene subject. The subitmest thing that has taken place within my knowledge in years was the way the great house of Rothschilds & Co., when the Casr of Russia drove the Jews from his country, took the Crar by the throat, and sent him elsewhere with his loan, and from that day to this the Czar has never been able to foat

It reminds me of Joshus of old, whe commanded the sun and moon to stand still, and they obeyed him. That is my tribute to Jewish bankers, reputable, and to are safe and sound. They want what is theirs and they to not want what is mine. But I can show you plenty of men who would not be permitted to set foot on Rus-sian soil who for \$200 on a million will take the gold from this country against the natural balance of trade and send it there. That is a little closer than I think to atriouse. [Applause.]

Mr. White's parody of the names of several of the Jewish hankers who have been heavy shippers of gold was well understood in Wall street. All knew who was meant. Mr. White's charge that certain of these Jewish bankers employed their gold shipments as a lever in their stook speculations was the burden of his offending. His use of the word "reputable" by no means quieted the criticism. Mr. White said yesterday that he ceuld not recall his statements or stuitiff his own common sense and knowledge of the situation at the time he made the speech.

"But," Mr. White added, "for these people to even intimate that I attempted to make a zare-business question of the matter is utterly nonsensical. For years, and never more than recently, I have had the closest business relations with some of the best Jewish brokers in the street. My reference to the Rethschilds and the Seligmans are in my opinion a complete relutation of the charge that I attempted to

the seligmans are in my opinion a complete refutation of the charge that I attempted to introduce the race question. I know that one or two Jewish bankers have been unfriendly to me. But my statement about gold shipments and stock speculations at the same time holds good, or, rather, it did at the time I made the speech."

THE BROKEN FIRMS.

Henry Allen & Co. Have Lost About 8600

Bookkeepers Hard at Work. Anxious customers and others in search of infermation flocked about the offices of the broken Wall streets firms and their assignees vesterday. Possibly the inquirers' conduct was unreasonable, but it was recognized as the outcome of a natural curiosity. All that is definitely known is that Henry Allen & Co. have lost about \$600,000 and Schuyler Walden \$120,000. Nothing is known of the losses of B. L. Smyth & Co., Ferris & Kimball, and

Assignee Barclay F. V. McCarty, for W. L. Patton & Co., said that he couldn't give a clear idea of the firm's condition, and he couldn't tell when he could. It is probable that the firm's heaviest customers were in Bos-ton, and that upon them will fall the heaviest losses. This firm's failure was the surprise of the street, and the magnitude of its transactions astounded the old-timers. The fact that the firm's contracts on the Exchange were over 16,000 shares amazed every one. The house had always been considered sound, but no one for a mement considered it equal to such colossal transactions. The gen-eral comment was that the firm's losses would be tremendous.

Assignee William P. Dixon for Ferris & Kim-

Assignee William P. Dixon for Ferris & Elm-ball was still in the dark concerning the firm's true condition, but he said that he didn't believe the losses would be large. The bookkeepers for Henry Allen & Co. and R. L. Smythe & Co. are still hard at work. Possibly these two firms will be preared to tell their friends just where they stand some day this week.

reek.
It was the opinion yesterday that personal It was the opinion yesterday that personal assignments on the partof the Cordage people are very doubtful. At least such is not the programma. It was insisted that the appointment of the two receivers for the National Cordage Company practically covered all the plants controlled by the company, and that nothing further was necessary. The shrinkage in the company's assets will not be authoritatively known until the receivers hand hand out their report.

A Dressmaker Brings Suit to Recover \$5,000

KINGSTON, May 6. - Whether Nicholas A. Broadhead, for many years a respected resident of ing financial and social circles here. For over twenty years he had been connected with the Kingston National Bank, the greater portion of the time as its cashier, and at the time of his death, last summer, he was treasurer of the reorganized Ulster County Savings Institution. His word was considered as good as a sume business shortly. He intimated this bond, and his honesty and truthfulness were much to a Sun reporter. It was ascertained that the losses on Mr. White's puts on sugar county was so great that he was elected County Treasurer against a strong Republican oppor nent by an overwhelming majority, which office he held at the time of his death.

> After his death Counsellor Augustus H. Van Buren was appointed administrator of the estate. Soon afterward an action was brought by Mrs. Mary J. Morrell, a fashionable dressmaker, against the administrator to recover \$5,000 which she alleges she placed in Broadhead's hands for investment. The Hon. D. M. De Witt was appointed referee to take testimony and submit the same with an epinion. Several hearings have been had in which Alanson J. Prime, an attorney of Yonkers, figures as a witness and interested party. Among

Alanson J. Prime, an attorney of Yonkers, figures as a witness and interested party. Among the papers of the estate no memorandum of the alleged business transaction between Mrs. Morrell and Broadhead were found. This is recarded as somewhat strange by bank officials and others who had known Broadhead for years and were familiar with his careful and methodical ways.

Counsellor Prime testified that Broadhead had told him that he owed Mrs. Morrell several thousand dollars: that he consulted him as an attorney, and left a paper, dated June 25, 1892, promising to pay Mrs. Morrell \$2,000 on demand, a foot note stating that the note was given for money loaned, and directing its payment as early as possible after his death. At the last hearing, held on Thursday, Philip Gillen, a saloon keeper, testified to having a conversation with Broadhead in the private office of the Ulster County Saving Institution a few weeks before his death, during which he took a parkage of papers from a tin box and said they belonged to Mrs. Morrell, as he handled and isvested all her money. Gillen swore that Broadhead one day said he was ionesome, and asked him to come overto the bank and keep him commany.

Another witness was Annie Fentz, a domestic who had livedin the families of Broadhead's father and married sister for several years. She testified that she had head Broadhead and serve it me before his death that he did Mrs. Morrell's business, and also that he had employed Prime to aid him in securing a divorce againsthis wife, and that Broadhead had sent Prime a check for \$100 for the expenses of a female detective, who was to go to Asbury Park.

That Broadhead, who belonged to one of the eldest and best known families in the county moved in the upper circles of society, and did not frequent saloons, should make a confidant of such witnesses as have been produced on the part of the plaintiff, is regarded with strong suspicion. It is alse looked upon a strange that Broadhead should have consuited Prime as to his private affairs, while

State.

Another hearing has been set down for next Saturday, and the administrator promises developments tending to show a conspiracy to make a few thousand dollars out of the estate.

Lynched by Miners in Minnesota.

DULUTH, May 6 .- A stranger yesterday en ticed two girls, aged five and six respectively. into the woods of Mountain Range and as saulted them. Several hundred miners spent the night and this forenoon in searching for the night and this forenoon in searching for him, and at noon found him hiding in a saloon. He was immediately taken out and strung up to the limb of a tree. After he had been suspended ten minutes the body was freed on by the miners. There was ne attempt at concealment by the lynchers, and one or two of the officers of the law are said to have been among them. One of the children may die.

They Commend Pennsyer's Bluntaess.

PORTLAND, Or., May 6 .- A mass meeting of the People's party and anti-Chinese voters of Portland was held in Albins Enights of Labor Hall last night, at which the following resolu-

tions were unanimously passed:

Recled, That the Peeple's party, is convention assembled, tenuer our admiration and respect to down Penneyer for his very apt robuse to the Greatman Glewiand Chinese combination.

Received. That workmen as a class are merciful and lenient toward the unfortunate and unskilled even in statemanship, and we therefore tender our condesing of Greatern, Cleveland, and the Six Chinese Sumpasses.

H. J. GRANT FOR COLLECTOR.

THE EX-MAYOR ESTERED IN THE RACE BY A FRIEND.

James L. McCabe of Brooklyn is an Appli cant for the Same Office-Mr. Foncher is Convinced that the President is Not Ready for New York Appointments. WASHINGTON, May 6.-Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant has been entered in the race for the Collectorship of the Port of New York. A friend" has written to Secretary Carlisle on the subject, and to-day the ex-Mayor's name was placed on file among the other applicants for that office. The mention of his name in connection with the Collectorship occasione quite a flutter in New York circles, and some of the men who are here looking after the New York appointments are more or less anneyed over his appearance in the contest. Some of the ex-Mayor's friends say he is not an aspirant for the office and the introduction of his name is unauthorized.

Another name was also added to the long list of applicants for the Collectorship. Mr. James L. McCabe of Brooklyn is recorded at the Treasury Department immediately under Mayor Grant. Mr. McCabe is practically unknown compared with Mayor Grant, hence his name does not attract so much attention.

The interest in the New York appointments

has not diminished. in spite of the semiofficial announcements from the President and Secretary Lamont that no action need be expected until the subject has been carefully considered. Messrs. Weed. Poucher. Mowrs. Brown. and a number of other men interested in the matter are still here, and they hope to obtain some definite information before returning home. Their movements are very cautious and their statements outside of their own immediate circle are carefully guarded.

Messrs. Poucher, Mowry, and H. L. Stork of Auburn called on the President to-day and had a brief interview. The President was not prepared to discuss New York politics with them. but it is probable that an opportunity will be given them to talk over the situation before they leave the city next Monday. To a reporter of THE SUN Mr. Poucher said this evening that he is now convinced that the President is not ready to consider the New York appointments at this time. He came to York appointments at this time. He came to Washington without any intimation from any one connected with the Administration that his presence was desired. He saw the statement in the newspapers that some action was likely to be taken in connection with the New York offices at an early day, and he concluded to come here and lock after his interests. Upon reaching this city it did not take him long to discover that the President is not ready to act, so he and Mr. Mowry have employed themselves looking after local matters in the Post Office and other departments.

Referring to his visit to the White House, Mr. Peucher said he called there with Messrs, Mowry and Stork to-day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, iwhen the President's office was so crowded with other callers that it was impossible to talk over New York politics. Representative Fitch of New York was also among the President's callers to-day. He had a short conversation about the situation in New York, and it did not take him long to discover that no immediate action is anticipated by the President.

In addition to Messrs, Grant and McCabe, the following New York applications were registered at the Treasury Department to-day: D. C. McMillan of Piermont, to be an Examiner in the Custom House, New York; J. Jefferson Black of Brooklyn, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of New York: Michael O'Brisn of Troy, to be Special Inspector of Customs; Charles A. Gage of New York; to be Special Lyons, to be Inspector of Boilers; W. M. Rankin of New York; to be Chief of a Division in the Auditor's office, Treasury Department.

From New Jerrey: John L. Griffin of Elizabeth was a language of the Pressure of Marine Holliers. Washington without any intimation from any

partment.
From New Jersey: John L. Griffin of Elizabeth wants to be Inspector of Marine Bollers; William McIlhenny of Biverton, Assistant Inspector of Hulls at Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS.

A Minister to Persia, Consuls, Territoria Officers, and a First Comptroller. WASHINGTON, May 64 The President to-day announced the following appointments: Alexander McDenald of Virginia to be Envey Extra

ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Persia. Consuls-General-Wallace S. Jones of Florida, at Rome: Aifred D. Jones of North-Carolina, at Shanghai. Stephen Bonsal of Maryland to be Secretary of the

Legation of the United States to China. Consuls—James B. Taney of West Virginia, at Bel-fast; Charles T. Lyons of New York, at Zanzibar; Har-vey Johnson of Georgia, at Antwerp; Benjamin Lan-

thier of Mascachusetts, at Sherbrook; Harrison P. Williams of Missouri at San Jeek, Costa Ricar Halph Johnson of New York at Port Erie: Henry P. Du Bellet of Texas, at Rheims; James C. Monaghan of Rhode Island, at Chemnitz; Charles Schaefer of Kansas, at Vera Cruz.
William C. Renfrow of Okiahoma, to be Governor of the Territory of Okiahoma.
Charles C. Richards of Utah, to be Secretary of Utah.
Charles M. Bruce, to be Secretary of Arizona.
Robert W. Banks, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Jackson. Miss.
Walter C. Wesnott of Colorado, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Del Norte. Col.

David fi. Hall, to be Register of the Land Office at Eureks, Nev. Darwin Z. Curtias, to be Register of the Land Office at Marquette, Mich. James W. Duncan of Indian Territory, to be a special agent to make allotments of lands in severalty in the Cherokee outlet to seventy-one Cherokee citizens, as previded by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1993, John Goods of Virginia, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States under the treaty for a Claims Commission concluded between the United States and Chill Ang. 7, 1892, Robert B. Bowler of Ohio, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury.

the Treasury.

S. H. Angell of the District of Columbia was to-day appointed to be Commercial Agent of the United States at Roubaix, France. He is a well-known statistician and writer on political economy. The compensation of the position is by fees, which amount to about \$2,000

a year.
Lieut. G. A. Veerland has been selected to succeed Lieut N. bergent as naval attaché to the legation at Germany, Austria, and Italy. The headquarters of the naval attaché have also been changed from Rome to Beigium.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED,

The President Names Two and Maxwell One Hundred and Sixteen.

WASHINGTON, May 6.-The President has appointed the following named Postmasters: William C. Clark at Paducah, Ky., vice Edwin Farley, removed: Frank C. Schiffer at Sheiby. O., vice John R. Wolfe, resigned.

The total number of fourth class Postmasters appointed to-day was 116, of which 101

tors appointed to day was 116, of which 101
were to fill vacancies caused by resignations
and deaths. Among the appointments to-day
were the following:
Connecticut—Mrs. Ella M. Brewer, North Colebrook.
Manne-C. W. Durling. Grawford, A. W. Miller, Hartland; Maude Clark, Parkers Head: L. A. Wait, Pattagumpus, J. R. tole, Prospect Harbor, L. E. Edgerly,
south Pover; E. G. Pinkham, South Harpswell, Mrs.
M. L. Bowdon, West Holite; Mrs. M. Kingrove, Whitneyville; D. C. Bennett, Wilson Mills; G. P. Plaisted,
Pork Corner.
New Hampsbire-E. P. Amiden, East Westmoreland,
Justin Presby, North Lisbon.
Pennsylvanta-C. W. Baidwin, Berkley; George LehPennsylvanta-C. W. Baidwin, Berkley; George Lehmer, Frankin; C. J. Herron, McConnell's Mill; William
Mottearn, Narchand; Wm. J. Branthaver, Markes; M. A.
Champion, North Mehopany; W. A. Shibey, North
Orwell; L. H. Miller, Old Zloaville; J. A. Zullinger, Orratown; F. Heichman, Cverton; W. H. Dengier, Quakertown; F. Heichman, Cverton; W. H. Dengier, Quakertown; J. F. Woods, Koxburg; Romeo Roblinses, Rushi,
J. Seite, Selbs; H. L. Bigs, Sheaviller, Rebert Donaldsouthwert, Stephen, H. A. Cook, Vickaburgh; A. B.
Karchner, Wapwallopen; J. McKinney, West Sonbury;
J. H. Keult, Whitestown,
Postmagster-General Hissell to-day appointed

J. H. Kenit Whitestown.

Postmaster-General Bissell to-day appointed August W. Machen of Toledo assistant super-intendent of the free delivery system, vice William Helm, resigned. Mr. Machen was assistant Postmaster at Toledo during Mr. Cleveland's first Administration, and is said to have been the author of an improved system of keeping Post Office accounts, and has otherwise shown special interest and efficiency in postal affairs.

GEO. W. POWELL OBTAINS A DIFORCE. Judge Barnard Decides that the Wife Is Not Estitled to Alimony.

POUGHEREFEIR, May 6. - Judge Barnard to-day decided, in the suit of a Brooklyn man against his wife for divorce, that a woman who marries, having a husband living at the time of the marriage, is not entitled to alimony from the marriage, is not entitled to alimony from the second husband. George W. Powell, a teamster of Brooklyn, married a New Jersey woman twelve years age. Mrs Powell had a husband living, but confined in an asylum. George Powell alieges that she represented herself as a widew when he married her, and when he recently learned that her first husband was living he instituted proceedings for an absolute divorce. Mrs. Powell admitted that her first husband was living, but she denied having made misrepresentations to her second husband. She was willing to live apart from the second husband, but desired alimeny. Judge Barnard granted a decree of divorce to the husband and refused to give the wife alimony on the grounds above stated. CORDAGE TRUST FISITORS.

Riding Men and Chappier.

Chappies, club men, riding men, during th past two or three days, have sought the big yellow stone building at 135-37 Front street, on the fifth floor of which are the general offices of the Cordage Company. There are not many office buildings in that part of Front street; the neighborhood is largely occupied by business which requires the services of big trucks and big leather-aproned porters, and which fills the sidewalk with heavy bales and boxes of merchandles. The presence of so daintily dressed company amazed the habitues of the block.

"Ol woondther," remarked a brawny porter. his speech made staccato by ardent puffs on a short clay pipe of the "nose warmer" variety.
"Of woondthur phwat d'thim dom dood do be dooing doon he-air. Or is ut d'the stroiking waithers do be lukin afther honest worruk, Oi

The strange company sought the fifth floor knowing little office boy, who always disappeared as if he were propelled by springs, played a few a rounds of leisurely Cruso with another office boy behind a screen, came back apparently out of breath, and said "not in."



"I CAWN'T LOSE ME CONSOLS, TOU KNOW."

"He really cannot be in." remarked one salier to a friend. "or else he'd see me, for I bought me consols on his advice, you know."

Then they went down stairs and joined the group of their kind at the front entrance, regarded the truckmen and porters with mildly surprised interest, and exchanged confidences about their experiences in Cerdage, which many of them seemed to think was pronounced "Cawdare."

The chapples taked the most, and had lost the least. The other men, the riding and athletic-looking men, were less excited, less voluble, heavier loosers, but all equally unused to their surroundings. Bome of the confidences which were exchanged with as frank disregard of the curious outside listeners as if the speakers were safe on a veranda of a country club house, disclosed some new roads to wall street. Two young men of the chapple order, with the earnest serious faces of the entrance talking so that even he who ran must hear. This is the story one told to Front.

must bear. This is the story one told to Front street:

Ever tell you how got me consols? Funnisest thing ever heard your life. You know my lowance is only five hundred month. Governor dryedfully down on me cause so dispated, you know. That's reasen only lows me five hundred month. You know Cholly? Course. Well, funniest thing ever heard your life. His lowance only five hundred month. We heard all about these consols—what their name? Cawdage—you know; all our set buy some consols. If you'd guess all your life never guess what we did. Funniest thing ever heard your life. Wanted thousand dollars for what call margin.

life. Wanted thousand donars for what one margin.

"Spose margin is what you first cut off consols, but broker never let me have me consols, so don't know. Any way, had have thousand for margin, so Cholly came lived with me month. Save his five hundred. I went live Cholly month. Save my five hundred. Clevah,

Choliy month. Nave my Res hundred. Clevah.

ch?

"That made thousand for margin me consol. Well, some one went did something bout somehody. Wall streat; got note, very rude note, broker, say, more margin, no consol. Wanted margin right way. Told him had live Choliy month; Choliy live me month, but broker would at wait, so lost me consol.

"Just been up stairs see bout. Friend not in, servant said. Course be all right when see friend, for can't lose me consols, you know."

The dear little chap became so excited that his monacle dropped at every word.

Two men of a very different type, belonging to the same dreie and set, hearty, out-doorlooking men, but strangers to all the excitement that had brought them so far down town, met in front of the Front street office. They smilled knowingly as they met, and this is exactly what they said, standing with shoulders slightly bent, each with one hand thrust deep in a trousers pocket, each holding a cane and one glove in the unpocketed hand.

"Hello, old top."

"Hello, old top."

"Hello, old top."

"Little. How much?"

"Twenty-five thousand. How much yon?"

"Twenty-five thousand. How much yon?"

"Twenty-five thousand. How much yon?"

"Twenty-five thousand. How much yon?"
"About twenty. I'm dipped least. Let's
get a bottle."
"Where can we get a bottle in this country?" looking around dublously.
"Why, Del has a place somewhere down

here."
"How can we find it?"
"Got an idea. Get a Get a messenger boy to guide us."

They soon had a messenger boy, who conducted them to Beaver and William streets, where they displayed their philosophy by discussing, not their losses, but

A large cold bottle and a small het bird.

CANNED GOODS FOR ARMY USE. Their Keeping Qualities Under Extremes of Cold and Heat,

Washington, May 6.—Secretary Lamont has not plunged into the details of army administration with the haste and zest that marked Mr. Proctor's accession to power, but a circular issued this week from Army Headquarters on canned food purports to be published by his direction. It centains information of interest to others besides members of the mili-

tary establishment. Gen. Greely is first cited as saying that the canned goeds which he took on his famous Arctic expedition were as fresh and palatable as ever after two years' service, while a letter from him to the American Grocer furnishes these further details:

those further details:

Apples, peaches, pears, rhubarb, green peas, green corp, onloss, potatoes, and iomatoss were all subject (at Lady Frankin Bay) to extreme temperatures (over 60 degrees below zero), and were solid for months at a time. The second summer they thawed, the following winter froze solid again. All the articles manned presented the same appearance as though freshly canised, and their flavor was as good when the last can was eaten as in the first month. It should be understood that these were nyi-class canned goods and from dealers of standing and ruis builty. Cranberry same, preserved damsons, preserved praches, and fruit builtys andered certain cusages; from candyans, &c. while destructed somewhat from candyans, &c. while destructed somewhat for these reasons though that such conditions and changes would occur. I had also canned turning aquath beets, and carrota as well as pineapples, cherries, grapes, clams, shrimps, and crabs, which, although not subjected to such extreme temperatures as the foregoing, yet fress and thawed repeatedly without injury. No can of any kind except a few say baif a dozen of fruit butters, was ever burst by action of sold or heat.

Lord Wolseley, in a letter to the same paper,

Lord Wolseley, in a letter to the same paper, sends the opinion of Surgeon Major W. Simp-son Pratt. M. P., as to how heat affects such articles, particularly as shown in the Soudan. Taking his experience in India and on the Nile. he holds that "tinned provisions, meat, and vegetables, put up separately or combined in the form of soups, are practically undamage-able by any climatic heat." If they are of good able by any climatic heat." If they are of good quality, have been properly cooked, and "put up in vacuo in perfectly sound, airtight cans." The only class of provisions that, in his experience, suffers from great heat is uncooked articles, such as butter, cheese, and some forms of potted meats. After the can is opened, the contents of course last much better in cold weather, and also better in dry than in moist weather. In this last case the provisions must be used immediately.

Here we have the two extremes of climate reperted upon. What the special reason is fer reviving at this time expert spinlons which, as stated in the circular, date back half a dosen years or more, does not appear. However, the facts are of continuing interest and use.

Bropped Bead in Lafayette Park. WASHINGTON, May 61.—George R. Boush, a re-

tired naval constructor, dropped dead, sup-posedly from heart disease, while walking in Lafayette Park to-day. Constructor Bouch was appointed to the navy from Virginia in 1899, and retired in 1887. Moryan a Brother, storage warehouses, 282, 284, 286
West 6 ith st., near Breadway. Telephone, 118, Beith
gi. Boparale resons for furnisers, planes, bagrage,
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before was bering and chapten attended to: furnifare removed in city with adverse tunkleds ped local
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HARLEM'S BAD BOYS RAIDED.

BAGGED BY THE POLICE.

14th Rad Become a Burden to Grown-up Folks in Capt. Pickett's Precinct, so a Crusade Was Begun Against the Gauge. Thirty-three boys, ranging in age from 10 to 17 years, were prisoners in the Hariem Police Court yesterday. Twenty-two of the lads were arrested in the precinct presided ever by Capt. Pickett, which is densely populated with the rising generation. The Captain has been receiving numerous complaints about the doings of the boys in his balliwick, and some citizens went so far as to write to the Mayor that the precinct was not large enough for grown-up folks and the boys unless the latter could be induced to change their habits.

Capt. Pickett decided that something must be done, so he sent out twenty-four men yesterday in citizens' clothes under Roundsman White with orders to bring in all the juvenile delinquents they could find. The twenty-two boys they captured did nothing worse than play ball, but Justice Burke fined them \$1 each and promised to be more severe the next time he saw them before him.

There were seven in the next batch of boys arraigned. They had been captured by Philip Duffy, who keeps a hotel in Fordham. He found the youngsters enjoying themselves in his cellar. For two months some one had been drinking the sarsaparilla, soda, and mineral waters stored in his cellar, and he concluded that the thieves were boys because they selected nothing stronger. He caught the lads in the cellar and looked them in. While he was looking up policemen enough to take them to the Tremont station three of the smaller malefactors crawled out of a window that was too tight a fit for the other seven. The prisoners were all between the ages of 11 and 14. One of them, Joseph Metz, was arrested a few weeks ago for stealing in a novel way. He heard that Druggist Elekwort of Tremont paid a rebate of five cents on empty siphon bottles and istored them in a cellar. He enlisted the services of two bors who were small enough to crawl through the cellar window and steal the bottles while he returned them and received a nickel for each. They kept a line of bottles running out of the cellar and up through the drug store until the druggist found himself taking in more empty bottles than he was selling full ones. Then he discovered the scheme.

The seven boys were placed in charge of Agent Moore of Gerry's society yesterday until further investigation can be made.

Herman Henwetter, 14 years old, of 445 East Seventy-eighth street: Charles Baer. 16, of 1,569 Avenue A and Edward Hays, 17, of 104 East Mnetieth street were next committed to the care of the Gerry society. They stole a demilohn of blackberry brandy and were caught drinking the liquor in a vacant lot in Second avenue, near Eighty-fifth street. Henwetter was so drunk that he had to be sent to the Fresbyterian Hospital for treatment, and was brought to court looking as if he had been on a protracted spree.

Charles Hail, the youngest of the batch of invenile prisoners, is 10 years old, and lives at 251 East 125th street. He was arrested because he was drunk, and he spent the night in the Manhattan Hospital. Hall attends school in 125th street, near Third avenue. He played truant on Thursday, and says he met three other boys, one of whom had a quart bottle of whitskey. Hall got so drunk that he couldn't walk, and the other boys were helping him along when a policeman met them. The sober boys ran away, and hall was caught. He was turned over to the Gerry society for further examination.

By Go'ciock last evening the policemen in citizens' clothes had captured twenty more small boys. Most of them were arrested for playing ball. There were two or three arrests for negro lads for "shooting chape" a the ages of 11 and 14. One of them, Joseph Metz, was arrested a few weeks ago for steal-

IS GOV. TILLMAN CULPABLE?

He Knew a Mob Was After an Iunocent Man and Didn't Protect Him,

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6 .- The negro John Peterson, who was lynched in Barnwell county for the alleged assault of a young white girl, was innocent, according to the testimony of the victim and her brother, the only witness of the crime.

Peterson surrendered himself to Gov. Tillman while the mob was scouring the country for the guilty man, and the Governor sent him to Barnwell alone and ungarded, when there was no doubt as to the temper of the mob. The negro was so confident of his ability to prove his innocence, that he went fearlessly to his death.

declined to make an effort to prosecute the lynchors, and Gov. Tillman thereupon ordered Solicitor Jervy of Charleston to undertake the prosecution. The satire of this appointment les in the fact that Solicitor Jervy, at a mass meeting of white citizens held in Columbia just after the lynching, denounced the Gov just after the lynching, dencunced the Governor as an accessory before the fact of the murder in sending an innocent man to his death at the hands of the mob, Jervy will accept the appointment conditionally. He says: "Whenever the Solicitor of the Second Circuit shall have performed his functions under the law and a prosecution has been begun in Barnwell country, should you think that the interests of the State would be subserved by my presence I shall prompily obey the direction of your Excellency. The duty is one of grave responsibility, neither to be sought nor staded, and I shall devote to its proper execution all the ability and earnestness at my control."

evaded, and I shall devote to its proper execution all the ability and earnestness at my
control."

The lynchers are very indignant at the newspapers of the State, which have, with a single
exception, denounced the murder. They have
already hanged one editor in effigy. There is
scarcely a white man in this State outside the
newspaper editors who would raise his voice
against lynching any negro who outrages a
white woman, but in this last case the mob
seems to have got the wrong man and hanged
him just for luck, after the victim had declared
he was innocent. Many persons lay the murder at the door of the Gevernor for sending
the negro within reach of the mob after the
negro had surrendered himself to the State
and claimed the protection of the law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 6.—The second lynching in this State within ten days was done at
midnight last night, when the citizens of
Kingstree and vicinity, in Williamsburg
county, caught Sam Gaillard, colored, and
swung him to a tree. Gaillard was an ex-convict, who served two terms in the peniteritiary. On last Thursday he attempted en assault upon a white woman named Mrs. Mary
Nesmith while her husband was away from
homa.

FINES FOR BREAKING GAME LAFS.

FINES FOR BREAKING GAME LAWS. Half of Them Asked for by the State Board

E. G. Whitaker. counsel for the State Board of Fisheries Commissioners, applied yesterday to Justice Culten in the Supreme Court. day to Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court. Brooklyn, for an order to compel Civil Justice John J. Krennen of New Rochelle to surrender to the Board half of the \$2,000 he had collected as fines for violation of the fishery laws. He contended that the game law of the State provided that such a disposition should be made of the funds. Counsel for Justice Krennen said that Westchester county had been put to an expense of \$500 in destroying nets in the Hudson and should get some compensation. Decision was reserved.

Laying the Corner Stone of a New Church in Brooklys.

The corner stone of the new Siloam Colored Presbyterian Church in Prince street, between Myrtle avenue and Willoughby street, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon by the Rev. W. R. Lawton, the pastor. The new church will be 85x46 feet. The Brooklyn Presbytery has premised to assist in raising the money required to build the basement, which will be the only part creeted for some time.

Lyllian Poole's Body Cremated. The body of Lyllian Pools, soprano of the

Jarbeau company, and sister of Tennye Poole of the "Black Crook" company, who died on Saturday, April 29, in Pittsburgh, has been remated in that city, and the ashes have been brought here.

The urn containing the ashes will be taken to St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, and funeral services will be held there on Thursday afternoon. It is said that this will be the first time that such services have been said ever a gremated body. MIGHT HAVE BEEN PHIDIAPS MODEL.

Head Artists Delight to Paint.

Many of the Greeks who live in this city are greatly interested in one of their fellow countrymen, Nicola Euthymios Theodorianites, who arrived here on Wednesday last on his way to Chicago. The face and head of this Greek, who for brevity's sake may be spoken of as Nicola, bear a remarkable resemblance to the Jupiter of Phidias, and Nicola has gained thereby a Continental reputation. Yesterday afternoon Prof. Timayenis invited a number of friends and newspaper men to his office at 10 Vandewater street to meet Nicola. Before the arrival of the stranger with the ambrosial locks Prof. Timayenis talked about him-

"He is a man 70 years old, a graduate of the University of Athens," he said, "and for many years he has gone from city to city, from village to village, engaging men in philosophical liscourse and teaching philosophy to youths.



as did the philosophers of ancient Greece. H is a very learned man, and cares for nothing except to teach the philosophy of the school t which he belongs. He might never have been known outside of his own country had it not been for the resemblance of his head to that of the Jupiter of Phidias, which attracted the attention of foreign artists, who induced him to pose for them as a model, and through whose acquaintance he was also induced to visit France and England. Meissonier painted his head crowned with a wreath of olive, as was the Jupiter of Phidian."

Prof. Timayenis showed a photograph of the Meissonier portrait and many other photo-graphs of Nicola and of paintings of him. One

Aniopas Educto

is a photograph in which the camera man has produced the effect of having photographed a marble bust. That one, with the Greek's auto-graph written for The Sun man yesterday, is here reproduced.

graph written for The Sux man yesterday, is nere reproduced.
"The old man has been photographed in 137 poses," continued Frof. Timayenis. "most of the poses, as you see from these examples, being those of figures in familiar paintings representing famous Greeks and Greek gods. Some years ago while I was in Greece I met the old man while he was on his tour of the villages teaching and discoursing, and, after becoming acquainted with him, I gave him my address. I was astonished yesterday to have him walk into my effice."

the old man wills he was on his tour of the viliages teaching and discoursing, and after the viliages teaching and discoursing, and after the property was also an orchestra of twenty pieces. Just then The Sun reporter was astonished by the appearance of the spare, short, straight figure of a man incongruously dressed in an ancient, travel-worn coat, a pair of lawnder yellow shoes. But the bower, and modern yellow shoes. But the bower, and modern in the face and head to disappoint exertation. It was Nicola whose flowing, guaried beard and locks have been trained in their growth and shape to look like marble, and of a lack of height with the single exception of a lack of height with the single exception of a lack of height white where the productions of the corpies add to have been made of the famous Jupiter before its destruction. Nicola took a seat in the office and showed not wince whereast a philosopher, for he did not not wince whereast a philosopher will be a philosopher will be a philosopher will be a philosopher wince whereast a philosopher will be a philosopher will be a philos

ot order out the brigade. He says the National Guard has had much work to do and has more in hand at Creedmoor and the State Camp, and that the men have not the time to spare for parades Some of the Guardsmen will like Gen. Fitzgerald's act, others won't.

A great many are tired of parades for mere show, and would rather put in such time as these take in a field day meeting or other valuable work. Others, however, are such enthusiasts that the only thing which they regret about a military parade is that they cannot march in it and see it at the same time, and rather than not have a chance to be seen in military attirs, they would march any day and give up the opportunity of seeing.

All the commanding officers in the First Brigado, with their staffs, have been invited to join the parade of the G. A. R., and it is quite possible that some of the organizations may turn out voluntarily.

Gov. Flower is expected to review the parade at Madison square, and the Old Guard will act as his escort. spare for parades Some of the Guardsmen

PUT INTO HALIFAX FOR REPAIRS. The Crew of the Bark Velnka Thought She Would Turn Turtle.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 0.-The bark Veluka, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., which put in here last evening in a badly damaged state, reports that on April 26, in lat. 39° 20'. long. 61° 31, she encountered a revolving hur-ricane, the wind shifting with great rapidity from southwest to northwest, and blowing with terrific force. So suddenly did it come that those on toard were not prepared for it.

The bark was hove to and remained so for some time with the sea dashing over her, and it was fully expected she would turn turtle, but, the spars giving wa), she fortunatelyrighted, She lost the main and mizzen topmasts, fore and main tongallant masks, with yards and gear attached. Her lower forcetopsail yard was sprung, her spanker boom broken, and wheel smashed. Her tipper and lower topsalis and main-all were blown away and foresail split. The vessel is making no water. Capt.

The Alphn Betta Phi Convention.

The sixty-first annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity will be held in this city on May 11 and 12, under the direction of the Executive Council. The headquarters o the Fraternity during those days will be the Gilsey House. The business meetings will be held in the Masenio Temple, and the annual held in the Masenic Temple, and the annual dinner will take place at Delmonico's on the evening of May 12. At that dinner the Hon Clarence A seward, President of the Fraternity, will preside, and the speakers will to Joseph H. Choate, Harton S. Weeks, Gen Thomas Ewing, the Rev. Dr. E. Winchester Donald of Boston, Prof. Benjamin I. Wheeler of Cornell University, the Hev. Hamilton W. Mabie, and the Hon. J. Sloat Fasett.

Members of the Fraternity who desire to attend the dinner can obtain tiekets from Joseph Rudd, Jr., the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, at the liberty street. It is the intestion of the Alpha Delia Phi Club of this alty to give the delegates to the convention a recognized on Thursday evening, previding it has by that time become estiled in its new study house at 30 West Phirty-third street.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla **CURES**



Contracted in the War

Spinal Disease and Rheumatism a Soldier's Reward.

After Years of Suffering Was Cured by Hood's. Baltimore, Md., February 27, 1893.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
"In 1862 I joined the Union army, being than only a boy 19 years old. While serving my country I was taken ill with spinal disease and rheumatism. When I returned home my trouble was still with me and I was

Confined to my Bed, mable to help myself for 22 months. Doctors failed to give me more than temperary relief.
After great effort. I was able to get up finally and started to work at the machinist's trade. was not well and a companion machinist advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I got a bottle and could quickly note a change for the better. I continued and after taking seven bottles I was well and have not since been troubled with my old complaint. My wife was in ill health, suffering with headache, dizzi-

ness and dyspepsia. She took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla

and feels like a new woman."-JAMES A. WHEELER, 1.900 Division street. Rood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal

THE NEW ST. LUKE'S. Bishop Potter Lays the Corner Stone-Res

resentative Clergy and Laymen Present. Before a large gathering of Episcopal clergymen and laymen and women representing church and benevolent institutions, and many outsiders, the corner stone of the new St. Luke's Hospital at 114th street and Morningside avenue was laid yesterday afternoon. An elaborate musical programme was furnished by the church Choral Society, Mr. Richard Henry Warren of St. Bartholomew's Church director, and Mr. Will C. Macfarlane organist.

connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church and 27% per cent. were Roman Catholics.

The new hospital will be thoroughly fire-proof and fitted with every modern appliance. The administration building and sufficient pavilions to accommodate anout 300 nations will be built first. It is expected that the total accommodation of the hospital will be for 600 patients. The new hospital will be for accommodation of the cathedral, and the principal front will be toward 118th street, adjacent to the grounds of the cathedral, and the principal front will be toward 118th street, adjacent to the grounds of the cathedral.

After Mr. Miller's address Bishop Potter assumed charge of the religious coremonies, which followed as closely as possible the services observed at the laying of the corner stone of old St. Luke's. The opening prayer was followed by a hymn. The lev. Dr. Bradley of St. Agnes's Church led in special prayer and scriptural quotations, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet of St. Ann's Church read the Lesson from the Gospel of St. Luke, and the Rev. Dr. Brown of St. Thomas's led in singing the Nicene Creed.

Bishop Potter then laid the corner stone, and prayer was said, followed by the singing of an anthem.

The address was delivered by Bishop Little-john of Long Island. He said that more than forty years ago Dr. Muhlenberg had shown him toward building the hospital. That \$1, said the speaker, has new grown to \$2,000,000, and Dr. Muhlenberg's name would ever be a glory and a joy in St. Luke's.

Among those in the procession to the site of the corner stone were Cornelius Vanderbiff, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry A. Cakley, Samuel B. Babcock, W. P. Brown, William Alexander Smith, Benont Lockwood, George A. Crocker, Fdward Schell, Moses Taylor Pyne, Gordon Norrie, the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, the Rev. Charles E. Freeman, and Mr. Phillip G. Weaver.

Peary Starts for Newfoundland. PHILADELPHIA, May 6.-Lieut. Robert E. Peary left to-day for St. Johns. N. F., to complote his arrangements for the vessel to take the exploring party to While Sound. The party will be composed of ten men, seven of whom have been already chosen.



A BAD WRECK

of the constitution may follow in the track
of a disordered system, due to impure block
or inactive liver. Don't run the risk i
The proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medleal Discovery take all the chances. They
make a straightforward offer to return youl
money if their remedy fails to beneatt or cure
in all disorders and affections due to impure
blood or inactive liver. The germs of disease
circulate through the blood; the liver is the
filter which permits the germs to enter or
not. The liver active, and the blood pure,
and you escape disease.

and you escape disease.

When you're run down, debilitated, weak, and your weight below a healthy stendard, you regain health, strength, and wholesome flesh, by using the "Discovery." It builds up body faster than nauscating Cod live

There wouldn't be any case of Chronic Co-parts if everyone used Dr. Sage's Remark Phants 1609 Syrvan for us beginning and